

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1895.

NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
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GUIMARÃES & Co.
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And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Ponte inclinada, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and Silver.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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DE

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D'ENTREPRISES

AO BRÉSIL.

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STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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A Smoking Concert will be given at the Club on Saturday 12th inst., to which all members are invited.
Rio de Janeiro, 11th October 1895.

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Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
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Established 1864.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1868.
Reorganized 1870.

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Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1845 to 1894. Rs. \$300.

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in articles for Gentlemen,
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Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
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William P. Massie, Accountant.

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ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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LIMITED.

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CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
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Tenders always ready for service.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Manufacturers of

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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland

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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
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All information concerning the above can be had on
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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have
tried all kinds of remedies, but without
satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-
DIA AMARA pills, which I have been
using since with the best results, which
I attribute to the benefit of all who suffer
from this complaint.

Bom Jardim dos Colón, 10th September
1895.—Adolpho Cordero do Couto, Plan-
ter.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M^{me} M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.
Makes a specialty of shirts and drawers to
order, most carefully made and
with promptness.

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Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

During the rebuilding
of our store No. 27, Rua
Gonçalves Dias, we will
move to Rua Ouvidor 132.

S. Stanley Jacobs & Co.

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Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí
[opposite Consol House]. Petropolis, EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Itaboraí [opposite Consol House]. WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelho da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during Lent according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Caiçua. English service at 12 m. Sundays Lecture,
services Thursdays, 7:30 p.m. Sun-
days: 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Richeleu No. 103.
at 3 p.m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; 2
English Cantors, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev
A. J. MELO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7
p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office 38, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 95
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 77.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEABERN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Pacific Mail str. *Orellana* took out last
voyage ten batteries of field guns for the Chilean
government.

—A 75-ton Krupp gun has been received at
Valparaiso for one of the forts defending that
city.

—Another consignment of German military
officers has arrived at Valparaiso. The military
service of Chili will soon be completely German-
ized.

—The Argentine scheme of creating a colony in
Chili by means of a free grant of lands, has en-
countered protests in Chili, because the colony is
located in disputed territory.

—A Santiago telegram of the 8th says the
Chilean government had resolved to disarm a part
of the army, as a measure of economy. Various
newspapers, however, were opposing this step.

—A Cuban revolutionary committee recently
arrived in Valparaiso and received an enthusiastic
reception.

—Gen. Alfaro, the victorious revolutionary chief
of Ecuador, has ordered the issue of new postage
stamps to commemorate his success. If he does
nothing worse than this, Ecuador will have cause
for congratulation.

—It is reported that the Chilean government
has proposed to Argentina a mutual suspension of
the purchase of arms and war material, and that
the Argentine government declines to consider
the proposal. Perhaps Chili is now fully equipped.

—Perú has apparently embarked on the course so
favored at present by South American countries,
of treating foreign capital as if it were an evil to be
conjured, a plague to be dreaded. Her Congress
has decided that every foreign fire insurance com-
pany must within six months declare the amount
of the capital it intends to set aside for risks in
Perú, and must forthwith invest 30 per cent. of this
sum in Peruvian property or bonds. While on the
subject of Perú it is worth while noting that in-
quiries have been sent on foot as to the value of the
roads issued by the commanders of the revolution-
ary forces. Rumors have been going about to the
effect that these exceed £200,000; but the
revolutionary leaders themselves declare that they
do not exceed some £6,000. Doubtless a long-
suffering people will know in the time which state-
ment is true.—*Revista, Buenos Aires.*

From the Times, Buenos Aires, September 27th.

STATE BANKS.

Uruguay wants another state bank. Our neigh-
bors see no reason why they should not at
least make a show of flourishing on both sides of
the River Plate. They have not yet liquidated
their bankrupt national bank; but, inasmuch as
the national bank on this side of the Plate is pre-
cisely in the same unsatisfactory condition, they
fail to see why progress should be stayed by fur-
ther postponing the birth of another institution.
Their defunct national bank is more or less in the
same position as its namesake in Buenos Aires.
Nevertheless, Argentina possesses another state
bank and that appears to be a valid reason why
the same course should be pursued in Uruguay.
The liquidating commission of the Montevideo
national bank announces that a sum exceeding
eight million dollars stands to the credit of sundry
debtors; their number is fifteen, and all of them
are politicians. Politicians at over half-a-million
gold dollars per head is rather a stiff price to pay
even in River Plate regions! However, that ap-
pears to be their value in Uruguay. The quota-
tion has not yet reached that figure on this side,
but on the other hand, our number is legion. We
go in for quantity and despise quality. The people
of Montevideo are inquisitive—they contend that
inasmuch as they pay the bill they ought to know
the names of the fifteen needy warriors. A similar
request was made on this side; it is, however,
extremely appropriate to disclose the names of such
public benefactors, and the veil of oblivion will
not be lifted from the sundry debtors who are
beholden to our great financial institution.

It is natural to suppose that a second batch of
fifteen are anxious to become Oriental benefactors.
The price paid is an incentive to the highest pa-
triotism, especially when patriotic modesty is fed
by a peremptory refusal to place their names on
the pedestal of publicity despite all public en-
treaties to the contrary. It is in the name of pa-
triotism that names of "sundry debtors"—at half
a million per head—are withheld. The future
stability of generations to come depends on the
dignity of the men of the present generation.
Such, at least, is the argument put forward to
shield fifteen names of men who plunge their hands
in the vaults of state banks and leave the establish-
ment minus eight million gold dollars. If the
stability of future generations is to depend on that
kind of dignity, we aver that we have no great
hope in future generations. The chamber of rep-
resentatives in Montevideo has accepted the theory
that fifteen politicians who have plundered the
state bank to the tune of eight million dollars,
constitute the social dignity of Uruguay and that
national dignity cannot be trampled under the
public hoof. Is it strange, then, that other fifteen
politicians are anxious to uphold national dignity?

It seems evident that that class of national dignity
is dependent on state banks; hence the patriotic
desire to establish a banking system. The pro-
gress and welfare of the republic loudly clamors
for such an establishment. Does not national dig-
nity pre-eminently constitute the welfare and pro-
gress of the nation? Only traitors will dispute
that fact.

The national bank of Montevideo costs the
ratepayers two million pounds sterling. The state
banks on this side have saddled us all with many
more millions. As against that, we now know
that the "dignity" of the nation has been saved
by shielding the names of the founders of the
"moral and political stability of future genera-
tions." National dignity appears to be a very ex-
pensive luxury, and we are inclined to believe
that less political dignity and more social morality
would conduce to better results. At all events,
a trial should be made, and state banks should be
allowed a rest for a while, just to see how the
national dignity gets along without them. Poli-
ticians might be allowed to rest on their
patriotic laurels for a time, giving the vulgar,
laboring public a chance to administer with less
dignity and more morality. We know, of course,
that the idea is quite untenable, and that Uruguayan
or other politicians will summarily denigrate all
such extravagant pretensions. The dignity of a
nation is so sacred a subject to trifle with, and the
state bank will therefore be established. Public
opinion may object to it, but public opinion often
objects to many things, and the world continues to
rotate on its axis despite all such objections.
Moreover, the army is ever ready to bring public
opinion to its senses. Our neighbors will there-
fore soon be placed on a par with us; they will
boast of a state bank, and they will equally enjoy
the privilege of witnessing the bankrupt carcasses
of previous state banks. The spectacle is exhibi-
tating and encouraging.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON,

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
 and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, NAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BURNOS AYRES
 AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

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HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berner, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grunet Brown & Co.,

GRNOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Directori Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 530.) (Caixa 155.)

Draws on:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Germany..... | (Direction der Directori Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Kotsch, Schöne, Frankfurt a. M.) and correspondents. |
| England..... | N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. |
| France..... | Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Naef & Co., Paris, and correspondents. |
| Spain..... | Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. |
| Belgium..... | Bank of Antwerp, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. |
| Italy..... | Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents. |
| Portugal..... | Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents. |
| United States..... | G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Laidenberg, Teilmann & Co., New York. |
| Uruguay..... | L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo. |
| Argentina..... | Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do. |

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krahe-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 15th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 18, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ld.-LONDON.
 Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

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ALPINE HOUSE
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 RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway. SANTA TEREZA.
 It is reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
 and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
 being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresia hill, and
 entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
 most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
 The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
 large forest.
 The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

**GADELOUPE IN THE CARIB-
BEES.**

It was evening when we saw the gleam of
 the light-house at Point à Pitre on Gade-
 loupe, and let go the anchor in the harbor.
 The electric lights still shone in the town
 and one or two boats came out to the
 steamer, but even the quartette of young
 men, who were usually ready for an excur-
 sion ashore at any hour of the day or even-
 ing, were content to wait till morning.
 Some of the party were polishing up their
 French in the cabin, for Guadeloupe and
 Martinique inhabitants speak only the
 French language, though their speech is
 not the dialect which Americans call "Paris-
 sian." The negroes throughout the islands
 speak a French *patois* which is hardly intelli-
 gible to other people, and is a meaningless
 jargon to foreigners. Morning revealed to
 us a beautiful landlocked bay with a thor-
 oughly tropical aspect. Mangroves lined
 the banks of the river, coconut and other
 palms overhanging the town and grew in
 groves beyond its limits, tall breadfruit trees
 with rounded tops and dark foliage diversi-
 fied the landscape, and a nearer view re-
 vealed orange orchards and gardens full of
 hibiscus, begonias and roses. Upon the
 right was an immense group of sugar fac-
 tories, the Usines Centrales, where the
 sugar cane is brought by the planters and
 sold to be manufactured into sugar. Huge
 smokestacks were vomiting out black
 smoke, and the industry was in full blast,
 as we landed at a stone pier from a little
 naphtha launch which plies in the harbor.

The town of Point à Pitre lies on the
 southwestern side of the island, at the south-
 ern mouth of a river called Sulee, or Salt
 river. It has an excellent harbor protected
 on every side. The town is new, having
 been rebuilt not many years ago, after a
 fire which laid the old town in ashes. It
 had previously been shaken down by a hur-
 ricane and blown to pieces by a hurri-
 cane. The first town was built of stone,
 which the earthquake tumbled into ruins;
 the second was built of wood to prevent
 damage from this source, but the hurricane
 blew the frail structures away, and fire burned
 up the next town. The present town is
 laid out upon broad, straight streets, with
 several public squares and many fine build-
 ings. It is said to be built of iron-framed
 houses filled in with brick, to guard against
 the varied attacks from the elements which
 have proved so destructive in the past.

Guadeloupe, of which island Point à
 Pitre is one of the chief towns, is the larg-
 est of the West India islands which belong
 to France, and has an important commerce.
 It lies in latitude 15 degrees north and
 longitude 61 degrees west, embraces with
 its outlying islands 625 square miles, and
 has a population of more than 150,000
 souls, three-quarters of whom are blacks.
 The main island is divided by Salt river,
 which is navigable for small boats, but is
 largely swamp. Guadeloupe proper lies
 on the west and Grande Terre on the east
 of the river, and each division is about
 thirty-five miles long; though Guadeloupe
 is a third wider than Grande Terre, being
 eighteen miles across from sea to sea and
 contains the mountain range, whose sum-
 mit is the steaming volcano, Soufrière.
 Grande Terre is low, flat and marshy, and
 is not composed of lava, but of coral and
 marine shells; Basse Terre is a vast mass of
 volcanic debris rising 5,000 feet into the
 air, clothed with majestic primeval forests
 whose trees are of enormous proportions.
 We came to the southern end of the island
 upon our return trip and did not land, but
 we lay to for an hour to take the mail, and
 consequently could reconnoitre through the
 field-glass. The view revealed deep ravines
 whose sides were covered with dense for-
 ests, out of which towered groves of vast
 magnitude, and now and then as the clouds
 lifted we caught sight of the awful
 blackness of the Soufrière, the crater formed
 of a dozen peaks like giant teeth of the
 jaws of hell. Steam and sulphurous smoke
 poured forth from the abyss, and it was a
 relief when the pearly vapors once more
 shrouded the horrid place from mortal
 view. This is no imaginary picture of a
 volcano. In 1797 the Soufrière hurled forth
 dense masses of ashes and pumice and sul-
 phur; in 1843 its convulsions shook the
 island and tumbled its towns into ruins, and
 heave and since that date smoke by day and
 flames by night have shown its fiery temper
 and unquenched power for evil, yet the
 French people increase, prosper and are
 merry here.

There are numerous coffee plantations
 on Guadeloupe, and also on Dominica.
 At the latter island I met a young English-
 man who had a small coffee plantation
 which gave him a comfortable support and
 a visit home once in five years. The coffee
 plants are usually raised from seeds sown in
 beds upon the mountains, where the ther-
 mometer varies from 55 degrees Fahr-
 enheit in winter to 80 degrees in the height of
 summer. When they are two years old the
 small shoots are set out in rows six feet
 apart each way. In three years they begin
 to yield; they are increasingly fruitful for
 fifteen or twenty years, and live for a cen-
 tury. It was February when we were at
 Guadeloupe, and the trees were in bloom;
 the fruit ripens from August to December,
 but blooms and green fruit and the ripened
 berry may be sometimes seen at once dur-
 ing the latter part of the year. The berry
 is red, of the size and color of a cherry, and
 coffee is made from the kernel or seed,
 which is divided into two hemispheres.
 This seed goes through a variety of pro-
 cesses before it becomes the coffee of com-
 merce, and is prepared for use in the de-
 licious beverage which is known all over the
 world. Most of the coffee of the French
 islands goes naturally to France, but it is
 not as cheap as the South American pro-
 duct, and its cultivation is encouraged by
 government bounties. The coffee and sugar
 interests do not conflict, for the former oc-
 cupies the highland and the latter the low-
 land.—Augustus in New York Observer.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The annual report concerning these islands for
 the year 1893 has just been issued. The revenue
 of the year, exclusive of land sales, amounted to
 £11,450, and the expenditure to £11,388. Com-
 pared with the previous year, the revenue for 1893
 showed a falling off of 35%, and the expenditure an
 increase of 41%, which is not very satisfactory
 perhaps, but as the figures are not large no great
 harm will come. The "Land Sales Account" on
 Dec. 31, 1893, showed that 1,929,761 were invest-
 ed, while the "Surplus Fund Account" on the
 same date amounted to 1,982,761. The revenue of
 the customs department for the year amounted to
 £3,697, as compared with £2,957 for the year
 1892, which shows an increase of 25 per cent.
 The revenue of the islands is almost wholly derived
 from duties on goods and tobacco. The imports
 for the year amounted to 71,262, while the ex-
 ports totalled 134,872. The wool clip for the
 year yielded 3,885,194 lbs., as against 3,065,761
 lbs. in 1892. It is satisfactory to note that the
 whole of this wool was brought to Great Britain.
 The total value of goods imported shows an in-
 crease of 188% over that of 1892. A worked
 feature in the import trade has been the increase by
 74% in the value of dutiable goods over that of
 those imported during 1892. Compared with
 1892, the number of vessels engaged in the trade
 of these islands in 1893 shows a decrease of 18
 vessels and 29,574 tons. At the end of 1893 there
 were five schools in operation in Stanley, the
 capital of the group. The schools were fairly well
 attended and the instruction good. The public
 health during the year was remarkably good, the
 inhabitants of the colony generally being free from
 even the commonest ailments. There were only
 18 deaths during the year from natural causes in a
 population of 1,800, which certainly beats the re-
 cord of Malak, Bath, or Cheltenham for salu-
 brity. Local mails continue to be brought from
 the West Falklands and the north of the East
 Falklands to Stanley once a month by one of the
 local trading schooners, and steam communication
 with the world is carried on regularly every
 month by the "Kosmos" line of steamers. The
 resources of the colony do not offer a fair opening
 even for a limited number of laboring Africans,
 especially ship-carpenters, find varied but not com-
 mercial employment. With the exception of meat
 (mutton 2d. per lb., beef 3d. per lb.) the expenses
 of the necessary articles of life may be taken as 50
 per cent. higher than those obtaining in the United
 Kingdom. Provisions and wearing apparel
 being thus costly, compel the laborer to work con-
 tinuously, and at the same time keep him clear of
 idleness. The prosperity of the islands is wholly
 dependent on the use of the vast tracts of pasture
 land for sheep. With the old which nature affords,
 with no fear of drought, with no rank vegetation,
 but, on the contrary, succulent grasses, with an
 equable temperature throughout the year, these
 islands have proved to be peculiarly adapted for
 sheep. The pastoral prospects continue to be of
 a cheering character. The increase of flocks, the
 introduction of late years of machinery for boiling
 down sheep, of machinery for shearing, the use of
 clip, the more careful shepherding and judicious
 breeding, have secured a superior quality of pro-
 duce and larger profits to the producer. Sheep
 continue to be exported to Chilli and Patagonia, for
 the purpose of stocking the north of the Straits of
 Magellan, where cones-shore of land have been
 obtained from the Chilean and Argentine govern-
 ments by some of the lessors of the crown lands of
 the Falklands. The prices realized by the exports
 of wool have not yet been received in the colony,
 but the amounts set down in the Blue Book may
 be regarded as a tolerably accurate estimate. All
 the land is taken up. The flocks now number over
 770,000. The total acreage leased is 3,414,166,
 while the freeholds amount to 758,113 acres. The
 21-year leases under the act of 1871 having
 elapsed in the majority of cases, on the represen-
 tation of certain residents in the islands, who have
 expressed themselves desirous of obtaining land,
 certain blocks, varying from 7,000 to 12,000 acres,
 were put on the market for sale.—Exchange.

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The benefits obtainable are the following :

For List No. 1,

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Death, caused by disaster | 10,000\$000 |
| Loss of one hand and foot, or both hands, or both feet, or the eyes | 8,000\$000 |
| Loss of the right hand, or of one leg | 6,000\$000 |
| " one foot, or the left hand | 3,500\$000 |
| " an eye. | 1,500\$000 |

Should the insured by any other motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the Company will pay him weekly. . 50\$000

Insurance against Accidents is a providential measure, of small cost and great compensation.

IN THE MAROON STRONGHOLD.

Some years ago I was wandering leisurely through the island of Jamaica and in the course of my drive about the island found myself the guest of N—, the owner of Plantation Appleton, celebrated for the rum it produces, probably the best in the world.

The estate is in St. Elizabeth parish, and lies just at the foot of the mountains that pass like a backbone from east to west of the island. My host was a trusted friend of the Maroons, who lived some seven miles away from his place, up in the mountain, and on my expressing a wish to see the men in their home he sent a message to the chief asking him to welcome me.

That same evening, Major Williams, a full-blooded Maroon, tall and gaunt, but with unmistakable signs of having some white blood running through his veins, rode up to the great house, the name given to the proprietor's house on all sugar estates, and was hospitably housed for the night. He had come down to escort me up to Accompong, the Maroon settlement in the mountains. The start was at sunrise next morning, and I found the major a well-informed man. The fact that I was an army officer seemed to increase his friendliness. To say that these men are true-blooded negroes is not correct. I did not see one who did not show signs of white blood, and, as my story will show you, I was agreeably impressed with them. They are a hardy, hard-working, honest set of mountaineers.

The road to Accompong was a mountain path, just wide enough for two mules to pass, not always that, with generally a steep precipice on the right and the thickly wooded mountain towering up on the left. We had ridden down rather a sharp incline when we came to a small gate. This showed where the Maroon reservation commenced, and without leave from the colonel or chief no outsider is allowed on their grounds. On either side of the path there was dense forest growth, in which a dozen ambushes could be laid, and which explained to me why the English had been several times repulsed in their attacks on the Maroon stronghold. Near the town itself is a broad roadway, very steep and covered with broken shale rock that makes the going mighty uncertain. But the small mountain pony never stumbled, and by noon we were on the plateau that had been chosen by these people for their mountain home.

The town consists of some 200 huts, built of bamboo and plastered within and without, and thatched with palm leaves. The floors are of hard clay and are a marvel of cleanliness. The town is built on the edges of an extinct volcano, and in the centre is a small lake that gives these people their water. They have a regular military organization, and when I visited them their chief was Colonel Forster, an old negro, who had been in many a fight against the white man, but did not seem to have the least animosity against him when I saw him and was his guest. I was given a comfortable little hut for my own use, and there was no lack of hospitality.

I forgot to mention that these men have built a substantial schoolhouse, which is also used as a chapel, and on every Sunday the pastor or his assistant from Shiloh, the nearest parish, rides up to hold service, and a Maroon is the schoolmaster.

Like sensible men living in the tropics, these men take a siesta after the midday meal, and it was nearly four o'clock when the tall major came to look me up. Would I like to see a muster of the men? Of course I would. We rattled over the narrow path to the parade ground, and then an old Maroon came out from a hut and blew some piercing calls on an old cow's horn. This was a curiosity. I was told it was as old as the colony. Two silk ribbons with strange symbols hung from it, and it was incrustated with human blood. The call rang through all the adjacent hills and valleys, and within little more than half an hour nearly 300 men of all ages and sizes had fallen in on the parade ground, each in their separate companies, and armed with every sort of implement of attack and defence. Their rifles were not of modern pattern, and herein, the Maroons told me, they had a great grievance against the English government, which years before swindled them out of their firearms. It was at the time when the other negroes on the island rose up in revolt against the govern-

ment in 1866, and these Accompong Maroons did valiant service in putting down the rebellion.

I expect the present trouble is a revival of some old question. Some over-zealous ignoramus of an inland revenue officer has seized some of the mules and horses of the Maroons, that these men pay to have fattened up on the lowlands, and in revenge they have whisked away the mules and horses of the lowlanders. These men make a living by agriculture, breeding small mountain ponies, and making large quantities of rope from the fibre of the trees and plants that hedge them in on every side. They are great hunters, their chief quarry being the wild hog that abounds in these thickly wooded mountains. A young wild hog barbecued over a fire made of cinnamon wood is a dream even for a Lucullus. —Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

From New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 13.

THE YACHT RACES ENDED.

The America's Cup races ended in a fiasco. Lord Dunraven withdrew the *Valkyrie* immediately after the start, and the *Defender* sailed over the course alone. The America's Cup committee notified C. Oliver Irelia that three races and the cup were awarded the *Defender*.

In withdrawing, Lord Dunraven does not charge any special unfairness to his boat, but bases his action upon the interference with yachts caused by the large excursion fleet.

The trouble was not caused yesterday, for the course was clear at the start when the British boat withdrew. The objection raised by the owner of the *Valkyrie* were made before the boats reached the line, and were based upon the conduct of the attendant fleet on Saturday and Tuesday. Lord Dunraven sent the America's Cup committee a strongly worded letter complaining about the action of steamboats and tugs, and stating that he was not willing to continue racing *Valkyrie* unless a clear course was provided. He added that in his opinion the course should be distant from any large city.

Up to the time for the start for yesterday's race Lord Dunraven had received no reply to his communication. After his withdrawal from the race he said it was his intention to start if he received a reply, but none coming to hand he merely went down and crossed the line to give the other boat a chance to make the race. That he had no intention of racing was evident, for he put up no signal at all. His decision not to race must have been arrived at late Wednesday night, for Wednesday morning he had *Valkyrie* dry docked, her bottom rubbed down, and when she was floated a quantity of pig lead, estimated at four tons, was taken from her hold.

THE VINE INDUSTRY.

In view of the current discussion in the Senate the following particulars concerning the vine industry will prove interesting.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| In 1893 the following vines were planted : | |
| Dept. | |
| Montevideo | 1,619,440 |
| Canelones | 5,327,664 |
| Salto | 5,593,462 |
| Paysandú | 7,700,000 |
| Colonia | 1,101,296 |
| Artigas | 765,000 |
| Durazno | 150,000 |
| San José | 170,000 |
| Maldonado | 2,103,000 |
| Kocha | 144,690 |
| Soriano | 1,483,970 |
| Rio Negro | 13,589 |
| Cerro Largo | 29,800 |
| Florida | 535,200 |
| Tacuarembó | 46,200 |
| Flores | 9,900 |
| Total number of vines in the republic in 1893, | 20,793,287. |

Phylloxera then broke out, and there commenced the substitution of the old vines by American plants that are believed to be impervious to this disease. Of American vines, 307,775 were imported in 1894 and 532,654 in the current year, making a total of 900,429, exclusive of multiplications that have taken place in the country. Of the actual number of vines existing at the present moment there is no precise information.

With regard to wine, according to official statistics, 23 million litres were imported in 1884, and in 1894 the importation, notwithstanding increase in population, had fallen to 20,278,000 litres. It is fair to presume that the difference, which must be over 3 million litres, has been compensated by local production. —Montevideo Times, Sept. 25.

PERHAPS the oddest material for pavements thus far discovered is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for sugar planters to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Cal., was led to make certain experiments, of which a new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street was the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistency of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending.



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Fine English and American tailoring, Importers of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

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42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42
RIO DE JANEIRO.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$3.00.

EUGENIO HONOLD,
PROPRIETOR.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for lunch on the first floor at the above. Refreshment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trains at the door day and night, service of envelopes at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exacting.

Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,051

Curvello tram-cars right at the door

This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta. Theresa hills, the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

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Furnishers for several public Departments, Banks, Companies, Monasteries, etc., etc.,

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,063

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppe) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 1, Rua General Camara, is to the following:

JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASSIDY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carriage free to every house in town.

J. F. Coelho & Co.

Ouvidor No. 37.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.,
25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,
P. O. B. 1175. Telephone, 161.

LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

Continued from page 4

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT".

The following are extracts from some of the clauses of the agreement which was entered into between myself and the volunteers:—

"Mr. E. P. Knight undertakes to provide a vessel, stores, etc., suitable for the expedition, and to provide at least sufficient provisions for the voyage out and home and six months besides."

"Each member of the expedition will pay to Mr. Knight £100—and undertake to work both on board and on shore under Mr. Knight's directions. This £100 will be the extent of each member's liability."

"During the first six months from the time of landing on the island, the enterprise can only be abandoned with the consent of Mr. Knight, and on decision by vote of three-quarters of the members. After six months have elapsed, a majority of three-quarters of the members will determine whether the enterprise is to be continued or abandoned."

"Each member, or, if he die in the course of the expedition, his legal representative, will receive one-twentieth of the gross proceeds of the venture."

"If any member of the expedition mutiny or incite to mutiny, he shall be tried by a court-martial of the other members of the expedition, and, if it be decided by a majority of three-quarters that the offense be sufficiently grave, he shall forfeit all share in the proceeds of the expedition, subject to an appeal to the English courts on his return."

"None of these rules apply to the paid hands on the vessel."

The paid hands received good wages and were entitled to no share of the treasure, though they, of course, knew well that, should our search prove successful and their conduct have been satisfactory, they would receive a substantial present.

Each, of course, have been very pleased for me to have selected my volunteers from among my own friends, especially those who had been at sea with me before; but this I found to be impossible, at any rate at such short notice. I knew dozens of men who would have liked nothing better than to have joined me, but all were engaged in some profession or other which it would have been folly to have neglected for so problematic a gain. The type of man who is willing to toil hard, endure discomfort and peril, and abandon every luxury for nine months on the remote chance of discovering treasure, and, moreover, willing to pay £100 for the privilege of doing so, is not to be found easily, either in the professional or wealthy classes.

One by one I selected my men, and those who saw them emigrated me out having got together a most promising-looking crew. Some, it is true, proved themselves to be quite unsuitable for the purpose; but at the end of the expedition, when we were at Port of Spain, I had on board seven men at least who were ready to go anywhere and do anything with me, all of them more cheerful, fit, and capable in every respect than they were on leaving Southampton.

[We omit details of the preparations for the voyage, the calls at the Salvages Islands, St. Vincent, etc., and the *Albert's* visit to Bahia. At the latter place some of the volunteers and two paid men withdrew, reducing the crew to five volunteers and five men forward. After provisioning, the *Albert* left Bahia November 14th, and on the morning of November 20th came in sight of Trinidad. Mr. Knight's narrative then continues:—Eds. News.]

TRINIDAD ISLAND AT LAST.

We sailed on towards the desert island under all canvas, but did not reach it for eight hours from the time we first sighted it.

As we neared it, the features of this extraordinary place could gradually be distinguished. The north side, that which faced us, is the most barren and desolate portion of the island, and appears to be utterly inaccessible. Here the mountains rise sheer from the boiling surf—fastidiously shaped of volcanic rock, cloven by frightful ravines, lowering in perpendicular precipices, in places overhanging threateningly, and, where the mountains have been shaken to pieces by the fires, and earthquakes of volcanic action, huge landslips slope steeply into the yawning ravines—landslips of black and red volcanic debris, and loose rocks large as houses, down, crashing into the abysses below. On the summit of the island there floats almost constantly, even on the clearest day, a wreath of dense vapor, never still, but rolling and twisting into strange shapes as the wind eddies among the crags. And above this cloud-wreath rise mighty pinnacles of roof-black rock, like the spires of some gigantic Gothic cathedral, piercing the blue southern sky.

The loftiest peak is about three thousand feet above the sea, but on account of the extreme precipitousness of the island it appears much higher.

As a consequence of the recoil of the rollers from the shore we found that, as we got nearer in, the ocean swell under the increased in height, and rose and fell in an uneasy confused fashion. The breakers

were dashing up the cliffs with an ominous roar, showing us that, in all probability, landing would be out of the question for the present.

We passed North Point and opened out Northwest Bay. At the further end of the bay we saw before us the Monument, or Niuepin, as it is called in the charts—a stupendous pinnacle of basaltic rock 250 feet in height, which rises from the edge of the surf, and is detached from the main cliffs.

The scenery was indescribably savage and grand, and its effect was heightened by the roaring of the surf on the beach and the echoes of it in the ravines, as well as by the shrill and melancholy cries of thousands of sea-birds so unaccustomed to the presence of man that they came off the crags and flew round us in evident wonder as we sailed by, often approaching so close to us that we could strike them with our hands.

My companions had expected, from what I had told them, to find this island a strange uncanny place, barren, torn by volcanic action and generally forbidding, and now they gazed at the shore with amazement, and confessed that my description of its scenery was anything but exaggerated. It would be impossible to convey in words a just idea of the mystery of Trinidad. The very coloring seems unearthly—in places dismal and dark, and in others the fire-consumed crags are of strange metallic hues, vermillion, red, and copper yellow. When one lands on its shores this uncanny impression is enhanced. It bears all the appearance of being an accursed spot, whereupon no creatures, man or beast, the hideous land-crabs and foal and cruel sea birds.

We were now coasting under the lee of the island, and our progress was but slow, for the high mountains intercepted the wind from us, and we were often becalmed on the oily swell under the hottest sun we had yet experienced. Occasionally a violent squall, but of short duration, would sweep down on us from some ravine and help us along. What wind there was between the squalls came from every point of the compass in turns, and we were constantly taken aback.

But at last we passed the rocky islet which I named Bird Island at the time of my former visit, and doubling the West Point, we entered a bay which I recognised well, for there was the cascade still falling over the cliff, and near it the landing place of which I had anchored in the *Fulton*. As the swell was not high here, I decided to anchor at once; so, bracing the vessel as near as was prudent—about six cables from the shore—I let go in eighteen fathoms.

The scene before us was a fine one. A very steep and rugged ravine cleft the mountain from summit to base. At the bottom of this ravine a stream fell in a cascade over a ledge of black rock on to the beach, about thirty feet below. One could trace the line of the falling water in many other parts of the ravine, especially in one place far up, where it fell over a gigantic black precipice.

The mountain sides were barren, save in spots where a coarse grass grew sparsely. At the very head of the ravine were down beautifully green with a dense grove of trees, the nature of which was not so easy to distinguish from so far below; but as I had ascended this ravine during my last visit to Trinidad, I knew that these were tree-ferns, which only grow on this portion of the island, high up among the damp clouds, and are in charming contrast to the desolation that prevails around them.

Between the foot of the mountains and the surf extends a narrow beach of rugged stones of all sizes, fallen from above, and the black heads of rock appear here and there in the middle of the surf, so that any attempt at landing seems a risky venture.

But I knew where the safe landing-place was, and soon recognised it again, though it was not to be easily distinguished from the vessel. I pointed it out to my companions. Some forty yards to the left of the cascade an irregularly shaped rocky ledge extends from the beach some way out into the deep water beyond the beach, and thus forms a natural pier. I had often found it quite an easy matter to land here, where to do so anywhere else would be impossible; for, as a rule, the seas do not break until they have rolled some way inside the end of this point; so that, by approaching it carefully and waiting till the boat is on the summit of a wave and near the level of the top of the rock, one can leap or scramble up to it with the exercise of a little agility. There are occasions, however, when the seas wash right over this ledge.

Looking from our anchorage we could see the coast as far as West Point on one side of us with the head of the Niuepin just visible above the cape; and on the other side as far as the promontory of basaltic columns which forms the western extremity of West Bay, and which I have named The Ness on my plan of the island.

As soon as the sails were stowed I went below with the doctor to talk over our immediate plans. It was now five in the evening, so it was too late to attempt a landing even if the conditions were favourable, which they were not; for every now and again a sea would break over the pier, sending showers of spray high into the air.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The population of Buenos Aires was estimated at 615,220 on the 31st August.

—According to a recent report there are about 15,000 deaf and dumb people in Argentina.

—The Argentine senate has approved the grant of a subvention for a line of steamers between Buenos Aires and New York.

—Uruguay has a standing army of about 3,000 men, and 2,650 officers. The number of "camp followers" is even greater.

—The September receipts of the Montevideo customs-house were \$78,447.76 from imports and \$34,970.81 from exports—an increase on the receipts for the same month of last year.

—There were 2,445 births (530 illegitimate and 1,915 legitimate), 532 marriages, and 1,241 deaths in Buenos Aires during the month of August. Among the latter were 205 from infectious diseases.

—The average price of gold during the first nine months of the current year has been: January 354.03, February 351.01, March 350.75, April 364.15, May 361.80, June 351.97, July 347.60, August 335.37, September 324.32. —*Revista, Buenos Aires.*

—The principal exports to Europe, America and Brazil for the nine months of the current year have comprised: 1,005,812 tons wheat, 539,019 tons maize, 239,720 tons linseed, 809,453 bags flour, 2,515,195 bushels, 203,050 bales hay, 1,424,311 frozen wethers, 9,777 steers, 415,293 wethers. —*Revista, Buenos Aires.*

—The Argentine standing army is to be organized into 10 battalions of infantry, 12 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery and 1 of engineers, with an effective strength of 17,000 men. The new regiments to be organized are the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of infantry and the 4th, 8th and 10th of cavalry. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—A Montevideo telegram of the 10th inst. announces the departure of the steamer *San Fernando* with 630 volunteers for Cuba. The steamer is to call at Rio de Janeiro to receive the volunteers enlisted here. This is the second lot of men sent to the Cuban slaughter-pen, the first in September numbering about 1,200 men.

—The new scheme of Minister Romero for consolidating the Argentine public debt calls for the issue of \$30,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds and 1 per cent. amortization. Of this amount 250 millions are for the foreign debt, 80 millions for provincial debts, 35 millions for railway guarantees and 30 millions for a gold reserve fund.

—The Senate has voted \$1,000,000 to Tucuman for water works. This illustrates the utter face and absurdity of provincial governments, which, nominally autonomous, leave everything for the nation to pay. Now, every city in the republic can come to Congress with as good grace and ease as Tucuman. It is as though Congress misrepresents the people. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—According to a Buenos Aires contemporary, the British Bank of South America is about to start a branch in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital. It will be the first English bank that has had sufficient enterprise to do this, and we think it ought to secure a good business, if only in exchange, which is at present abnormally difficult with Paraguay. We do not know a single bank here that takes or gives credits on Asuncion—they hardly even know the current rate of exchange. —*Montevideo Times, Sept. 27.*

—What is to be the sum total of the large maize crop of this year does not seem to be quite clear to those whose business should make them experts in the question. Up to date over six hundred thousand tons have been received this year at the different ports, and some five hundred and twenty thousand tons have been shipped, and the difference between the amount shipped before June and that after is nearly five hundred thousand tons, all of which may be said to belong to this year's crop. —*Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.*

—Up to last evening only some 13,000 rifles out of a grand total of 18,000 have been received at the different headquarters of the national guard, leaving about 5,000 in the hands of the guards. A list has been drawn up of those who have not yet retained their arms and the men will be proceeded against with great rigour for disobeying orders. It would be extremely dangerous to leave any large quantity of rifles in the hands of citizens of this republic, prone as they are to revolutionize, and the government will do well to carry out the orders in their fullest degree. —*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 1.*

—Minister Alcega on behalf of the Santa Fé government, has given the sum of \$100,000 to the Pope, though whether as a penance for the injuries of his bad government, or as a bribe to the clerical party for political motives, is not accurately known—but the province which fails to meet the interest on its debts and at the same time affords all its industries by imposing upon them excessive taxation, and thus with the Vatican, considering the faults of the people in a quarter of a century no good can possibly come to the province, is by so doing defaulting honest creditors abroad. —*Argentine Budget.*

—Before we had a port, when the old mole was its worst, and therefore dangerous to life and limb, when disembarkation was from steamship to tender, from tender to boat, from boat to cart, passengers got ashore sooner than from ships to land with all our ports here and at La Plata. The passengers by the last Royal Mail steamer *Clyde* were at the entrance to La Plata dock early on the morning of the 28th, but could not get in until 1 p. m. for lack of water and even then the getting on, getting started for Buenos Aires and the passage here used up the entire day and the first arrivals reached the central station at 6.45 p. m. or half past six days later than during the worst of our no-port days. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—In a few days the arrangements for the settlement of the external debt of the province of Buenos Aires will be completed. The province will hand over the port and part of its revenue until government has collected sufficient to reimburse the amounts paid out on behalf of the province, when the port will again pass to the province. —*Revista, Buenos Aires, Sept. 28.*

—For some time past the South London Tramways Company have been buying Argentine horses at an average of £25 per head, a price considerably less, says the half-yearly report, than that for which English horses suitable for the work could be purchased. The horses are sent over in a raw state, perfectly unbroken, and never having been shod. It is further stated that after they have been fed and trained they turn out very good horses, and that, as a proof of this, the company sold six horses in the last half year at an average of £35 per head, while one actually fetched 45 pounds. —*Sport and Pastime, Oct. 2.*

—The six months drill of the national guards came to a close on Sunday last when some 15,000 citizen soldiers were under arms in the Avenue of May and Calle Callao. The sight presented was an inspiring one and the men all round looked fit and well, a solidly lot of material which only needs a little more careful and consistent training to become a very serviceable line of defence to the country. The populace assembled in their thousands and cheered the guards as they marched past, while the ladies fulfilled their promises of throwing flowers at the feet of the young and enthusiastic defenders of their country. —*Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 1.*

—The national government has made proposals to the municipality of San Fernando for the purchase of their dock which, with some alterations will allow the entry of most of the vessels of the armada. It seems from the report of our contemporary *El Diario* that some of the abilities of the picturesque suburb are afraid that the sudden reception by their marvellous body of such a large sum of money as the purchase would involve, might create such responsibility and perturbation of mind that some of its members might give way under the strain, with a possibility of serious consequences. Our colleague suggests that the national government can remove that objection by not paying cash, an easy method quite in accordance with the best traditions of the country. —*Revista, Buenos Aires.*

—The most enthusiastic eulogist of Buenos Aires has not yet dared to call it picturesque, and the monotonous flatness of its surroundings is only slightly relieved by the trees that have from time to time been planted. The Avenida road, from Calle Bosch to the Bridge, is only saved from intense ugliness by the row of fine old eucalypti which is planted down each side. The municipal destroyers of Belgrano are, however, apparently determined to deprive the dwellers in and around that whirling pleasant suburb of even this last remnant of beauty, as we see that each year more of these trees are ruthlessly cut down, in order to pave the sidewalks or for some such futile reason. If, as has been said, every man who plants a tree confers a benefit upon his fellows, surely he who cuts down a living tree in this shadeless, treeless country should be lynched forthwith, without benefit of clergy. Will no Argentine come forward to put an end against this vandalism? —*Revista, Buenos Aires.*

—The strained relations between Dr. Romero and the legislature have given rise to their resignations, and the rumors of his resignation were at one time rife. It was stated that he would be firm in his opposition to any attempt to bring forward the arrangement of the Santa Fé debt, his objections being presumably based upon the methods alleged to have been used to secure the sanction of the measure in Santa Fé. As the minister has made an ungracious admission to the press, brought to light upon him by the arbiters of the nation's destiny, and has promised at least to allow the matter to be brought forward, we may presume that he is still anxious to retain office, presumably with the intention of carrying through the unification of the foreign debt; but the slender nature of his hold upon office has been indicated. His unification scheme is said to contemplate the issue of \$500,000,000 in 4 per cent. gold bonds, \$100,000,000 of which are intended for the creation of a metallic reserve. \$200,000,000 is a considerable sum to pay yearly from an empty treasury, and we shall await with interest Dr. Romero's statement regarding ways and means for his new scheme. —*Revista, Buenos Aires, Sept. 28.*

—The importance of the live-stock export trade, which is still only in its infancy, can be gauged from the fact that the shipments this month in date comprise nearly 10,000 head of steers and over 22,000 head sheep, being at the rate of about 600 steers and 1,000 sheep per day, a very creditable record for a business still in its infancy. The shipments are divided as follows:—

| | Steers. | Sheep. |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|
| Mar del Plata port... | 32 | 8,338 |
| La Plata port... | 10 | 1,214 |
| Total..... | 42 | 9,552 |

Of this, no less than 85 per cent. of the cattle went to Brazil, and 80 per cent. of the wethers to England. Par, at the mouth of the Amazon, is absorbing much of the beef. Telegrams received from there announce that steers arrived there in splendid condition after a voyage of 16 to 20 days, but there is a demand for quicker boats. The *ss. Lima* and *Estrecho de Magalhães* are taking over 1,000 steers for that market. The Miller and Edwards' ventilator has been fitted up in the *ss. River Mersey* which is loading live-stock for Rio, and if it turns out to be the success claimed for it, it solves the question of summer shipments, and should be made obligatory for all companies engaged in the business. The news from Rio is that Argentine beef sells well and is much looked after; all round, in fact, the prospects are excellent; there is increased demand every day for good stock, and there is no stint in prices provided the animals be suitable. —*B. A. Standard, Sept. 24.*

—Apropos of the post studies we may take the opportunity of mentioning that the practical work entrusted to Luther and Co. are proceeding steadily. The total of 4,500 soundings in the bay and vicinity has nearly been completed, and some 40 perturbations have been made. The latter task is a slow one, it only being possible to make some two perturbations daily, and these only in fine weather. Observations of the currents, tides and winds is also being carried out steadily. In the last month the engineers have had the opportunity of observing some exceptional tides, both high and low. On one occasion the water fell to the lowest point known for the last 20 years. More apparatus has recently arrived from England and is now being brought into use. The work of dragging the experimental canal, as we understand, will not be undertaken until the arrival of Messrs. Kummer and Veillard, who will probably be called upon to decide its direction. Whilst the engineers of Messrs. Luther and Co. are at their practical work in the bay, the results are being carefully compiled and prepared by the office staff of the studies commission. Probably the first official partial report of the progress of the studies will appear before long. —*Montevideo Times, Sept. 25.*

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1895.

The arrival of a second steamer on this coast to convey recruits to Cuba deserves serious consideration. Last month the first of these steamers took away over twelve hundred men recruited for the Spanish service in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The second has now received over six hundred more from those cities and is coming here after an additional number of men enlisted in this city. We are prepared to concede much to the claims of "legality," but in our opinion this is going much too far. When an agent of the Cuban revolutionists appeared in Lima a short time ago and sought to make a propaganda for the men who are seeking to liberate that island from one of the most oppressive and destructive governments of the present day, the Spanish government promptly protested and had the Cuban emissary suppressed. It was perfectly proper for Spain to do this, and it was obligatory on Peru, under the circumstances, to prohibit the propaganda. But, what is sauce for the goose, should be sauce for the gander. If it is wrong for the Cuban revolutionists to seek assistance in Peru, the United States and British colonies in their struggle against Spain, then surely it is not equitable to permit the latter to enlist men in those countries to put down the revolution. If Spain wishes to cut off these insurgents from all outside aid and sympathy, then she should herself abstain from seeking outside assistance also. We recognize the fact that the recruits obtained on this coast are principally Spaniards, but this, in our opinion, makes very little difference. They are emigrants, living under a foreign flag, subject to foreign laws. In the United States, the enlistment of men for military service under a foreign flag, is expressly prohibited, and Spanish agents would not be permitted to enlist and ship recruits as has recently been done at the River Plate. If any Spaniard wants to fight the Cubans let him go there or go home in the usual manner, but to open recruiting-offices and barracks and then send transports to receive them is clearly an abuse of the privileges enjoyed by all friendly powers. It would be considered an unfriendly act were Spain permitted to enlist men in Argentina to make war on France; why should not the same rule hold good in the case of Cuba? Argentina does

not pretend to say that Spain is right and the Cubans wrong; she simply seeks to remain neutral, and until the Cubans win she recognizes the sovereignty of Spain over that island. But surely this recognition of Spain's sovereignty does not carry with it the right to do against an insurgent colony what would not be permitted against an independent power? Surely no one claims that revolutions are all wrong, that revolutionists are all pirates and outlaws, and that the rights due to the combatants of a sovereign state, even the unspeakable Turks and the heathen Chinese, are not due to men who are fighting for their independence? Recognize the sovereign rights of Spain as we may, the fact still remains that the sympathies of the western world are almost wholly with the Cuban revolutionists. The whole world knows how grossly that beautiful island has been misgoverned, and how shamefully its people have been insulted and robbed. There is hardly a republican on this side of the Atlantic whose heart is not filled with pity for their wrongs and with good wishes for their success. Independence might not secure for them the benefits of a free and good government, but it would assuredly free them from the arbitrary and rapacious rule of a foreign government. Spain has done nothing, absolutely nothing for Cuba and the Cubans; she has simply robbed them without scruple and without mercy, she has humbled their pride and insulted their manhood, she has treated them as enemies even in times of peace, and she has forfeited the respect and sympathy of the civilized world. In view of all this, and while we may not extend the help we feel is due to the Cuban revolutionists, we are at least right in demanding that Spain shall fight her own battles alone and that she shall not be permitted to organize expeditions against that unfortunate island in this or any other American port.

In the opinion of competent judges, the prospects for the coming summer are decidedly unfavorable. The city, except its principal streets and favored residence districts, is far from clean, and yellow fever has continued through the cool season without the slightest break. This will undoubtedly lead to an increase in fever cases as soon as hot weather begins, and then, should the summer be hot and dry, an epidemic will surely follow. This will of course be modified by a continuance of the rains we are now experiencing, and by a cool rainy summer. As far as one can see, the authorities are leaving precautions almost wholly to providence—to the winds and rains. The really dangerous places are left untouched, to breed pestilence and harbor discredit and disaster for the whole city. Money continues to be spent, it is true, in so-called improvements—in narrowing the walks, cutting down trees, and relaying pavements—but as for cleansing the foul places, or executing really necessary sanitary works, we hear not even the suggestion of them. Surely there is much more need for improvements in the Saúde district—so badly paved, congested, dirty and pestilential—than in the broad open thoroughfare of Rua Haddock Lobo! It may suit the city fathers better to spend the public money in such streets, but will it suit the people themselves to have this perilous mistake continued longer. Year after year we have seen the public money spent in this way, and only under the pressure of an actual epidemic have we seen it used for urgent sanitary purposes. Every physician knows that the control of epidemic diseases in this city depends upon the thorough cleansing of its back streets and tenements and the improvement of the water front above the custom-house. It is simply a waste of time and money to decree flushing-tanks and ventilators, and to enforce ineffectual disinfection where cases have occurred. There must be more light and air let into these pest-holes, and the sooner it is done the better.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 7.—*Senate*.—Senator Vicente Michalod opposed the bill on the state government of Sergipe, which, in his opinion, will, if it passes, establish a dangerous precedent, encouraging Congress to interfere constantly in the affairs of the states in the interest of the colonies that succeed in winning its favor. The present government of Sergipe, he commented, is working perfectly, and even a bad government, illegitimate in its origin, is better than the anarchy that results from the intervention of extraneous influences. The report of the joint

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------------|----|
| | | Total..... | 78 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| <i>Single ticket -- TWENTY TO KEALMAN.</i> | | | |
| <i>Twelve</i> | | <i>Kealman</i> | |
| st b. Kealman..... | 1 | 1st c. Dickson, b. | 0 |
| nd h. "..... | 0 | 2nd declared closed | 10 |
| rd b. "..... | 18 | 3rd not out..... | 11 |
| Total..... | 19 | Total..... | 21 |

OCT. 9. —*Senate*. — Senalors Francisco Machado and Baiao do Lndario answered the speech of Deputy Filio Pires. Senator Pires Ferreira introduced a bill signed by himself and others granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Cruz dos Militares brotherhood. He says that that brotherhood, which has a revenue of 210,000\$ per annum, spends 150,000\$ a year on 687 pensions.

RAILROAD NOTES

—At the S. Paulo station of the S. Paulo railway José Raposo Fiméa was robbed, on the 9th inst., of 4,500\$.

—On the 11th the Chamber passed in 3rd discussion the bill authorizing the construction of a railway from the station of Sapopemba, on the Central line, to Governor's Island.

—The government has cancelled the fine of 5,000\$ imposed on the Oeste de Minas Railway Co. for opening to traffic without previous authorization the part of its road between Ribeirão Vermelho and Lavras.

—It is plain that the application of electricity to our steam railways has arrived. It is stated that before the end of this month a new electrical locomotive will be completed which can be used on elevated railways and in the suburban service, and that as soon as they are successfully applied in one place their use will be universal. This application of electricity here is being applied to navigation, but before conclusions have been reached in this direction the locomotive will be widely applied to the different forms of railway service. The act of the Westinghouse Electric Company in combining with the Baldwin Locomotive Works shows that the electric motor industry has become a reality. This change in motive will work a revolution in railway service throughout the world, increasing the speed of trains and giving people a quicker relation to one another than they had before. The electric locomotive will be introduced in many places in competition with trolley companies, where the railways are obliged to act in self-defence, and the coming change will in this way receive a tremendous boom. —*Boston Herald.*

COFFEE NOTES

—The new tariff in Newfoundland imposes a duty of five cents a pound on green coffee and seven cents a pound on roasted and ground coffee.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 9th inst. Deputy Macedo Soares made a speech protesting against the bill of Congressman Ercio Coelho for empowering the government to monopolize the coffee trade.

—On the 10th inst. in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro Deputy Augusto Teixeira introduced a bill for modifying the agreement between the state government of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espírito Santo in regard to the collection of the coffee tax.

—A bill has been presented in the Chamber by Deputy Ercio Coelho empowering the government to monopolize the coffee trade. And yet this deputy would be grievously offended were anyone to question his republicanism! In this, as in other matters, he professes and preaches two entirely separate things.

—The Santos coffee crop for 1894-95 amounted to 4,010,249 bags, against 1,650,673 in 1893-94 and 3,057,851 in 1892-93. This coffee was carried to Santos by trains of the S. Paulo railway, which received 3,504,501 bags from the Paulista railway. The latter in turn received 1,438,049 bags from the Mogiana, 60,741 from the Itaipava, 72,006 from the Raul Ferreira. Of the 1,773,711 bags carried exclusively by trains of the Paulista, 668,870 passed over the wide-gauge road, 534,892 over the Rio Claro road, 74,587 over the Santa Rita branch, 69,559 over the Descalvades branch and 85,852 were carried by the company's river steamers.

—At the first meeting of the commission of the state coffee monopoly bill, on the 11th inst., the sentiment seemed to be decidedly in favor of the scheme. Deputy Adolpho Góes, of São Paulo, opposed the project and asked for a report against it, but was voted down. The state of São Paulo, which is the principal producer of this article, is still to be heard from and will not be voted down easily. The committee, however, finally declined—very wisely we think—its thorough investigation of the subject before deciding on its report. This is surprisingly wise. Now let the press open its columns to a fair discussion of the subject: should the state exercise a monopoly over the trade in coffee?

LOCAL NOTES

—The British cruiser *Retribution* left for Ilha Grande yesterday for gun practice.

—It is announced that the street-watering service will be begun on the 15th inst.

—A treaty of extradition between Argentina and Brazil is now under discussion in diplomatic circles.

—A decree was signed on the 10th inst. increasing the pay of petty clerks and department employees in the naval service.

—A severe storm occurred at Buenos Aires and Montevideo on Friday which is probably the same storm which is now raging here.

—Cândido Camargo, a national marine, has recently become disgusted with his second name, and has obtained permission from the minister of marine to change it.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the inspection of customs has been authorized to exempt from duty 77 packages of furniture belonging to Gen. Dyonisio Cerqueira.

—On board the British cruiser *Beagle* there was raised a subscription of £22 for assisting nearly 100 passengers of the German steamer *Ungay*, which ran aground near Cape Frio.

—If Gen. Galvão wishes to dissolve the military club at Porto Alegre, he can do so with impunity; for Col. Semprini, unless his situation has changed since last February, will not be able to show his teeth.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Saturday says that it is probable the amnesty bill of the Chamber will be passed by the Senate without discussion. This will confirm Dictator Glycerio's rule over the country.

—The director of municipal gardens has informed the press that he has found several persons for cutting down trees. We are glad to hear it; but the trees in the streets continue to be cut down all the same.

—The Zoological Garden was reopened to the public on Saturday. The lessee of the garden has established there a restaurant, billiard saloon, phonograph and apparatus for gymnastics and for various kinds of games.

—It is stated that several hundred Spaniards in this city have volunteered to go to Cuba to fight the revolutionists. They are quartered at the Príncipe on Rua Silveira Martins and receive pay at the rate of \$1500 per diem.

—Russia is now sending military instructors, engineers and contractors to Abyssinia. This is, of course, merely preparatory to Russian occupation. The Abyssinians have evidently forgotten the fable of the camel and the tent.

—The Chamber passed on the 10th inst. the bill authorizing the government to pay the municipal council 3,700,000\$ expended by order of the general government in the purchase of cattle. It would be interesting to know the true inwardness of this transaction.

—Saturday last was observed as a public holiday, commemorating the 203rd anniversary of the discovery of America. The uses to which this discovery has been put would lead one to feel that a very modest demonstration would best meet the occasion.

—The *Journal* of the 12th says that the *Aquidaban* has gone to the Vulcan shipyard at Stettin, Germany, for repairs. It is a good idea, surely, to give the German yards a trial. They could not easily do worse than the French have done with the *Kinchula*.

—The well-known French explorer, M. Charles Weiner, is now here in Rio de Janeiro on a visit of inspection to the various French colonies in Brazil. M. Weiner is best known in the Amazon region where he spent several years in scientific exploration.

—The "Protectress of Poverty Lottery" is the title of a Juiz de Fora concern for the absorption of the poor man's earnings, and it is a peculiarly delicious title too! If there is anything in this impoverished country which protects and preserves poverty, it is the lottery!

—On the early morning of the 13th two Italians were assaulted in Rua do Costa by two men in uniform, assisted by others, and were robbed of 635\$. The footpads were captured and the money was recovered. Will the criminals be punished? or will their uniforms protect them?

—As might have been expected the French have won a brilliant victory in Malagacar. With long range magazine rifles, machine guns, quick-firing guns and abundant supplies, they have easily defeated the naked savages of that island. They will now graciously extend their protection over the island until it becomes convenient to transform it into a French colony.

—There were 805 deaths, 574 births, 129 marriages, 17,451 passenger and immigrant arrivals and 11,302 departures in this city during the first half of September. Among the deaths were 163 from small-pox (not including 32 in Jururu hospital), 13 from yellow fever, 7 from measles, 4 from typhoid fever, 53 from malarial causes, and 89 from pulmonary consumption.

—That "well-known" thief, Antonio Antunes Maciel, has again entered public life, this last time in a hotel on the Largo da Lapa, where on the 9th inst. he robbed Mr. Raul de Rezende Carvalho and his wife of 4,500\$ in cash, various articles of jewellery, and a bill amounting to 20,000\$. The theft was at once discovered, the thief captured and the property recovered.

—The Candelaria lottery bill seems to have opened the door to a multitude of equally deserving inflections. If the Candelaria brotherhood can create three ulcers on the body politic, why can't the Cruz dos Milhares add three more, the Carmelites another three, the Tereventes half a dozen, and so on *ad infinitum*. It is very difficult to distinguish in the grant of such favors.

—The *Journal* calls the attention of the sanitary authorities to the open fields, stable refuse, pools of stagnant water, etc., which threaten the health of the city. In this connection we might ask if nothing can be done to compel the municipality to repair the streets promptly when opened for the gas and water service. The holes are sometimes left for months before the pavement is relaid.

—The increase in the accounts of the gas company of this city are exciting many and various complaints. The company should exercise the greatest care in this matter, for the people are sorely pressed to meet the excessive costs of living. No one can wish the gas company to work for nothing, but at the same time few are willing to pay excessive bills or to pay for needless waste.

—The Chamber of Deputies voted the restricted amnesty bill on the 11th inst. by 145 votes, there being no votes to the contrary offered. The friends of unconditional amnesty have apparently concluded that half a loaf is better than no loaf, and that restricted amnesty in the hands of President Prudente de Moraes is much better than no amnesty and the tender mercies of João de Castilhos.

—The dispatch boat *Lamego* left for Ilha Grande on the 12th inst., with the director of the hydrographic office on board, for the purpose of continuing the exploration of the neighboring lays inside that island to determine whether any one of them will meet the requirements of the projected new marine arsenal. The work began July 28th, and was interrupted soon after, but thus far no suitable lay has been found.

—In the opinion of Baão do Ladarjo a naval officer possessing the proper moral integrity would have been satisfied with the pay justly due him. But what can the country expect from officers who wait for their debts to be paid before undertaking the defence of their country? One's country should be liberal and grateful in recognizing services rendered, but what is it to do when those services are notoriously mercenary?

—There is as yet no sensible diminution in the epidemic of small-pox which has been raging in this city during the past three or four months. Little is done either to check or isolate it, and the result is that it spreads wherever it will. One thing that helps to keep it going is the practice of permitting patients to go out before the scales are off their faces. As these are highly infectious, they help to spread the epidemic.

—An attempt was made on Saturday last to hold a public meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. There was a small attendance, owing to a fear that disturbances might follow, and to the fact that no prominent personage was advocating the demonstration. There was a report current that the meeting would be dissolved in order not to offend Spain, but nothing occurred to disturb it.

—Yesterday there was a mutiny on board the American ship *Roscoe*, whose master, Captain Hamilton, is ill at the hospital of Dr. Eiras. Edward O'Hara, one of the mutineers, was shot by the first mate, Otto Schultz, who then signaled for assistance. A force of 20 national marines was sent from the fort of Villegagnon, and 17 of the mutineers were arrested, sent on shore and lodged in jail. At the police office they were questioned, stating that they had mutinied because they did not wish to serve under Schultz. The wounded man was sent to the Misericórdia hospital.

—At the election held in the 2nd congressional district of this city on Sunday, Dr. Manoel Timotheo da Costa, candidate of the "partido republicano federal," was elected. There are complaints of fraud, and the vote polled was light. At 22 voting places, representing about 3,000 voters, no election was held. At the polls there was no fighting, but on Rua do Ouvidor there was a slight disturbance, several persons being arrested. The conduct of Dr. Lafayette Chagas, 2nd assistant delegate of the chief of police, on this occasion, has been much censured, and complaints against him have been made to the chief of police. Rua do Ouvidor was guarded by a strong force of mounted and unmounted police. According to the count of the *Journal do Commercio* the result of the election was as follows: Timotheo, 1,142; Henrique de Carvalho, 706; José do Patrocínio, 688.

—Since the declaration of the republic in November, 1889, Brazil has been in trouble all the time, and has receded rather than progressed since it changed an excellent monarchy for a republic which is but one step from chaos. We now learn that the Brazilian Congress has thrown out the bill of amnesty proposed by President Moraes for the revolutionists in Rio Grande. One would think that the opportunity thus afforded of putting an end to this terrible fratricidal war, which has kept the Rio Grande province in a ferment for the last two years, would have gladly been seized by the deputies; but on the contrary an less than 114 voted against the bill, while only 54 were in its favor. True patriots these fellows, who must know all about the throat cutting, horse stealing, cattle lifting guerrilla warfare that has been going on for two long years and yet find it in their hearts to vote for its continuance. We are sadly afraid that the publication of Rio Grande is a complete farce, and that both sides are merely "reculando para tapar o melhor." —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK vs. LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

This match was played at No. 185 Rua São Clemente, on the 13th inst., and resulted in an easy victory for the L. & R. P. by 3 sets to 1—24 games to 9.

Results:—
Messrs. Roth and Poir (L. R. P.) beat
Messrs. De Lisle and Robinson (L. R. P.) 8-6
Messrs. Webb and Weigall (L. R. P.) beat
Messrs. Brooking and Kulls (L. R. P.) 6-0
Messrs. Webb and Weigall (L. R. P.) beat
Messrs. Roth and Kulls (L. R. P.) 6-1
Messrs. Lloyd and Carvé (L. R. P.) beat
Messrs. Templeton and Colborn (L. R. P.) 6-0

BUSINESS NOTES

—The lighting of Rio Claro with electricity will be inaugurated on the 20th inst.

—If you want customers, you must certainly do something to secure them. Advertising is the best method known for this purpose.

—The president of the municipal council of Victoria wants authorisation to borrow 1,000,000\$, at 7 per cent., for municipal improvements.

—The damage caused by the fire at the factory of the Companhia Luz Stearica is estimated at 598,500\$. It is stated that the insurance companies have offered to pay 400,000\$.

—It has been announced that Messrs. Walter Christiansen and Co. have retired from the agency of the Apollinaris Co. in this city, and are succeeded by Messrs. Watson, Ritchie and Co.

—The murder of the Italian Bressana in São Paulo by police agent Falcone, is still exciting much discussion in that city. The advocates who have the investigation in charge complain of the scant courtesy shown to them by the police.

—The approach of the hot season and the threatening aspect of the cholera in Europe, ought to lead the manufacturers and agents of disinfectants to be ready for an active demand. Their apathy, and inactivity in the matter of advertising, is certainly not businesslike.

—The Brazilian legation in Montevideo has declined to give Dr. Senra official declarations of the amounts which it has paid to agents of Cassilhos and Flumiano since 1892. It is charged that there have been grave irregularities in the expenditure of this money.

—The business houses of Victoria are complaining of the local coasting service of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers. It is charged that the company has broken the terms of its contract, and that much prejudice has been caused by the accumulation of merchandise which the company is failing to transport to the Rio Doce.

—It is worthy of remark that Admiral Gonçalves, who wants 200,000\$ from the public treasury, was at the Senate on Friday last in consultation with various senators. The bill is now on for discussion in that Chamber. In the United States, Sr. Almirante, an officer is forbidden to interfere in any way with legislation affecting himself. Perhaps you would like to copy that republican idea also!

—On Friday the inspector of customs caused a survey to be made on the outer mole at the custom-house dock, which is said to be very much damaged by the action of the waves. He also caused the removal of the merchandise stored at warehouse No. 1, which is situated on that mole. It is found that the mole has settled considerably at one place, causing a break in the masonry and threatening a complete collapse. Probably the foundations have been undermined.

—The Trinidad question is destined to perpetual remembrance surely, for the name is being applied to all sorts of purposes. In São Paulo a mill for grinding coffee has recently been baptised with it and the number of Trinidad *café* and *confituras* throughout the country is already legion. Soon the habes will blossom out as Trinidads, and then this abandoned and uninhabitable spot will be doing even more than its humble share in the history-making of the world.

—At the saladeros of the south during the season which closed on the 15th ult., 1,956,281 cattle were slaughtered against 2,003,200 in 1894. Of the cattle slaughtered there were 943,281 from the saladeros in Uruguay, 733,600 in Argentina, and 280,000 in Rio Grande do Sul. The decrease in this state has been constant, 387,000 having been slaughtered in 1894, 450,000 in 1893 and 485,000 in 1892. Of the total number of cattle slaughtered during the present season 1,741,281 were converted into Xarque and 214,900 into *extrachum carnis*.

—It must be confessed that the content of the *Times* of Argentina is becoming simply monumental. In describing three American papers as "respectable and impartial" a few days since, the *Times* adds that these are "qualities not altogether exceptional among the Yankee press." Since when, neighbor, has your judicial capacity reached this astounding height? And with how many American papers are you acquainted? And is your own record, particularly on American subjects, sufficiently free from prejudice to make your opinion worth consideration?

—Everyone knows how difficult it has become to find a good, clean, well-managed restaurant here in Rio de Janeiro. Poor food, slovenly drinks, bad cooking, filthy rooms and flimsily served—these are what one finds in a very large majority of our restaurants. In view of this it is more than satisfactory to know that George has recently added a first-floor family dining room to his restaurant at No. 8 Rua Gen. Camará. George is one of the best known caterers in Rio de Janeiro, and he knows exactly what his customers like. His new dining-room is light and airy, and the fact that he gives his personal attention to every detail insures good service.

—If the argument of Senator Pires Ferreira is correct, then it follows that public assistance can be granted indirectly through a brotherhood, where it could not be granted directly through a specific bill. He says the Cruz dos Milhares brotherhood—a private religious organization—has 687 pensioners, to whom it pays 150,000\$ a year. As its total income is only 210,000\$, it needs assistance. Therefore three hundred of 1,000,000\$ each are asked. If any one of these pensioners were to apply to Congress for help, what would be the response? And if these few are to be favored, what will Congress do about the claims of the many thousands besides who are equally deserving?

—The North-Western and Midland of Uruguay companies intend making a bill for at least a share of the increasing trade between the northern part of Entre Rios and the province of Corrientes in cattle for the Banda Oriental. The greater portion of these exported animals find their destination in the southern departments of Uruguay, and during peaceful times, the state of Rio Grande do Sul. For the latter a demand is again springing up owing to a belief, or at least a hope, that the civil war has definitely ceased; and it is known that a considerable number of the sixty thousand head of horned cattle which have been ferried across the river Uruguay at Concordia, during the past six months, have been resold by the Oriental stock-farmers to Brazilian buyers. The railway lines mentioned have formed a combination by which cattle can be trucked from Cuareim, the frontier river between the Banda Oriental and Brazil, on the upper Uruguay, to the killing ground outside of Montevideo, at a cost of three gold dollars per head; and the journey will only occupy from 25 to 28 hours, as against the some number of days usually occupied by the tedious driving in herds. At Cuareim, and also at suitable points between Salto and Paysandú, cattle yards and shoots are placed at the shippers' disposal without extra charge; and although the experiment of placing Corrientes cattle in the Montevideo market has yet to be tested, it is probable that under proportionate freight a large number of the cattle at present driven from Corrientes to Concordia and ferried across the Uruguay with destinations on the intermediate portion of the proposed combination, will be diverted for shipment to Monte Caseros for the North Western railway at Cuareim. —*Concordia correspondence of Buenos Aires "Review."*

To the English, German, French, Spanish,
and Portuguese population of this city.

At the special deposit of Messrs. F. Paulo de Freitas, No. 28 Rua dos Ourives, there are distributed manuals, explaining the medicines of the celebrated Dr. Humphreys, of New York, and containing the picture of this sage physician and the calendar for 1895.



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Ex-professor of the homoeopathic, pathological Institutes of the Philadelphia school of medicine, author of the works: "Dysentery and its homoeopathic treatment," "Chloro-morbus and its treatment," "The Diseases of the sexual organs," etc., etc., etc.

This wise doctor, after long studies, arrived at a system of medicinal treatment, which he called "specifics," and which for long years has been employed in the principal cities of the world with astonishing results.

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3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase.

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, on address is

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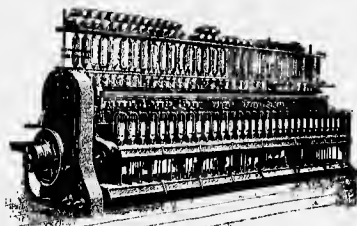
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Coasting Steamers.

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P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

**FRIEDR. PORDO
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Goods forwarded and in-
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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

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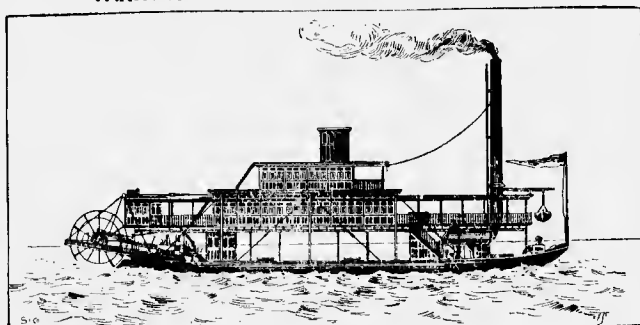
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-
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Saturday, 19th inst., at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the
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For passages and information, apply to the office of

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The Steamer

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will sail for Imbetiba to-morrow, 16th inst.

This steamer will receive cargo to-day
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to Campos, Ararama, Central de Macabé,
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Comfortable rooms for Families and Gentlemen,
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I used it recently on a voyage and found
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